

distribution it seems safe to predict its eventual discovery throughout the colder northeastern states.

Tidabius sp. [T-1*]. One specimen was captured, but its condition makes specific identification impossible. It is probably either *tivius*, which Chamberlin reported from Janesville, or *opiphilus*, known only from the type locality at Beloit.

SCUTIGEROMORPHA

Scutigera colcoptata (Linne) [olim *Scutigera forceps* (Raf.)]. [N-3*, T-1*]. Ten specimens were collected. This common domiciliary species, which has been introduced from Europe, should be expected through the United States in, or occasionally near, human habitations.

Some Robber Flies (Diptera: Asilidae)

By FRANK M. HULL, University of Mississippi

This paper presents the descriptions of some miscellaneous species and genera of Asilids.

CHYMEDAX, new genus

Type of genus: *Chymedax delicatulus*, new species.

Minute, slender Asilids belonging to the Laphriinae. Characterized by the presence of only 4 posterior cells. Third antennal segment with a small microsegment at apex, more slender than the third segment, and above it, rising from the third segment there is a small, bristle-like spine. Related to *Despotiscus* Bezzi. Length 6.5 mm.

Head: The head is comparatively long and quite convex anteriorly; face visible in profile only below; proboscis quite small, short and cylindrical. Palpus reduced to a minute stub. Antenna slender and longer than the head; first segment twice as long as second; third segment, microsegment included, not quite twice the combined length of the first segments. At the apex the slender third segment bears a short, distinct microsegment.

and above it arising from the third segment, there is a bristle-like spine. From anterior aspect the face is about one-twelfth the head width with parallel sides. Face without pile; bristles restricted to 2 pairs, one above the other, which are long, slender, and attached at lowest part of face. Front wider than face, the vertex narrowed and slightly excavated; ocellarium low with vertical sides and without bristles or hairs,

Thorax: The thorax is short, with low mesonotum. Pile abundant, undifferentiated, subappressed, stiff but fine. There is 1 fine, slender, bristly hair on the notopleuron, 1 above wing, none on postalar callosity or scutellar margin. Prosternum undissociated; postmetacoxal area with strong arch of chitin.

Legs: Hind femur moderately elongate and a little swollen on the outer half but the lower margin is plane; ventrolateral margin with several long, slender, bristly hairs; posterior tibia with 2 quite long, conspicuous, attenuate bristles laterally; middle tibia with 2 long, slender, anterior bristles and 2 similar, stouter, ventral bristles. Claws slender; pulvilli short, broad, well developed.

Wings: The wings are villose throughout. Marginal cell is closed and stalked. Only 4 posterior cells are present, the third wanting. Anal cell is closed and stalked.

Abdomen: The abdomen is elongate and slender, the upper surface gently convex and shallowly punctulate. There are a few fine bristles present on the sides of the first and second segment only. Seven tergites present in male; seventh segment turned downward, enclosing the small terminalia, which appear rather similar to *Atomosia* Macquart.

Chymedax delicatulus, new species

Black, minute; abdomen punctate, with seven visible tergites.

Length 5 mm. including antenna.

Male. *Head:* The head is quite black. There is a prominent patch of silvery pollen behind the ocelli, another occupying the middle two-thirds of the front and divided by a thin line and the whole face silvery white pollinose. There is no gibbosity, the face is a little sunken beneath the eyes and it bears

a vertical row on each side of 2 long, slender, reddish sepia, bristly hairs, together with a microscopically fine, shorter hair below. Proboscis quite short, but expanded at the base and brownish black in color. Antenna black with fine, black, bristly hairs on the first 2 segments. The minute second segment is bead-like and somewhat less than half as long as the first segment. Occiput without bristles and with only a few minute hairs below.

Thorax: The thorax is black, mesonotum with minute, appressed, fine, quite short, yellowish hairs, corners of the postcallus and a line in front of the scutellum light reddish brown. Scutellum black with wrinkled surface and no marginal bristles. Halteres translucent, smoky brownish. Stalk lighter in color.

Legs: The coxae and trochanters are pale clay yellow or brown, thinly dusted with silvery pollen. Femora are of the same color but shining and the hind pair distinctly dilated on the outer two-thirds but entirely on the upper half. The tarsi are entirely sepia brown to black, the tibiae likewise narrowly, diffusely yellowish at their bases. Hind femur with a conspicuous, erect, moderately long, ventromedial fringe of yellowish hairs. A similar fringe is on their tibia. They also have near the middle ventrolaterally 2 pale yellow, long, slender, bristly hairs. Hind tibia dorsolaterally with 2 still longer, blackish, slender, bristly hairs along the middle, the first and second hind tarsal segments with a similarly long element at the apex anteriorly. Middle femora and anterior femora with a few long, ventral, pale, bristly hairs. Middle tibia with 2 remarkably long, slender, yellowish bristly hairs situated anterodorsally near the middle. Anterior tibia with 2 or 3 less striking posteroventral elements and the first 2 anterodorsal segments with striking bristles both anteriorly and posteriorly at the apex and 1 postero-basally. Claws slender, sharp; the pulvilli well developed.

Wings: The wings are hyaline with only 4 posterior cells. Alulae absent.

Abdomen: The abdomen is comparatively long and slender, very slightly wider distally, the whole surface microgranulate, the tergites without lateral bristles except for very weak ele-

ments on the sides of the second. There are 6 segments visible from above, the well developed seventh is visible with a slight tilt of the abdomen and the terminalia appear to be male.

Type. Male, Guadalcanal, SOLOMON ISLANDS, January 25, 1945, collected by C. O. Berg. In the collection of the author, presented to him by Mr. Steyskal.

LYCOSIMYIA, new genus

Type of genus: *Lycosimyia carrerae*, new species.

Related to *Atomosia* Macquart, but with more narrow face, reduced mystax, smooth mesonotum, rather long proboscis and 4 pairs of very long, spike-like scutellar bristles. Length 10 mm.

Head: The head is quite short, plane with the eye above and evident below only because of the retreating eye margin. The proboscis extends a little beyond the face. The occiput is most prominent medially at some distance from the eye margin; it bears fine pile below, weak bristles in the middle and 9 pairs of stout, sharp, straight bristles above. Palpus moderately large, composed of 2 segments. First antennal segment nearly twice as long as the second, the third segment twice as long as the two basal segments combined. The third segment is slender and ends without microsegment and bears a dorsal incision and spine in the middle of the segment. The head from anterior aspect is not quite circular; the face is quite narrow and comprises about one-eighth the head width and is slightly more narrow on the middle; surface of face densely, finely appressed micropubescent; on the upper part on each side there are 3 long, slender, wiry black bristles, 2 other shorter bristles on the sides of subepistoma and 4 bristly, long hairs in the middle of the epistomal margin. Front small, with longitudinal submedial fossae; vertex narrowed, moderately excavated; the small, high ocellarium has vertical sides and a pair of long, moderately stout bristles.

Thorax: The thorax is short and moderately high; surface densely appressed setate with a dorsocentral row of fine, longer hairs anteriorly which are equally fine posteriorly. Lateral bristles are long and slender and consist of 1 notopleural, 1

supraalar, 2 on postalar callosity and the margin, of the polished, nearly bare, smooth, slightly convex scutellum bears 4 quite long, basally stout, spike-like, reddish bristles. Pronotum with only stiff hairs. Prosternum fused; postmetacoxal area with wide, complete band of chitin.

Legs: The hind femur is only slightly thickened distally; all legs with loose, scanty, fine, subappressed pile dorsally. Hind femur with 4 long, slender, ventrolateral bristles distributed along the middle and towards both base and apex it has 1 or 2 shorter, weak, bristly hairs; ventromedial surface with 3 strong, long elements. Hind tibia with more conspicuous bristles; it contains 3 long, lateral, 2 ventrolateral bristles in the middle and 4 equally long, distally curved, ventral bristles besides a medial fringe of pile. Claws slender, sharp, the pulvillus well developed.

Wings: The wings are hyaline, almost wholly villose. The marginal cell is closed with a long stalk; the anterior branch of the third vein ends barely above the wing apex; second posterior cell narrowed to half its maximal width; fourth posterior cell and anal cell closed with a short stalk. Alula narrow; ambient vein ends with the second posterior cell. Fourth posterior cell closed and ending slightly before the end of the discal cell.

Abdomen: The abdomen is a little wider than the mesonotum and rather long; it is everywhere punctulate with coarse, appressed setae and some rather long, fine, erect hairs along the lateral margin; sides of first tergite with a straight, vertical row of 6 microtuberculate, close-set, stout, pale bristles; lateral margin of second tergite with 4 or 5 slender bristles or bristly hairs at the middle; posterior margin of all segments before the actual apex with a fine fringe of appressed hairs. Female terminalia recessed and small.

Lycosimyia carrerae, new species

Shining black; thorax non-punctate; scutellum with 4 stout, long, reddish spines.

Length 10 mm. including antenna.

Male. *Head*: The head is quite black, including the whole antenna. All bristles black except 4 weak, white bristles in the middle of the occiput. Upper bristles of occiput spinous and stout with 6 black pairs on the upper third which are straight and sharp and stout. Lower occiput with scanty, silvery pile, the whole surface silvery pollinose, the vertex is rather deeply excavated, the ocellarium small, narrow and high with vertical sides and a single pair of moderately long, stout, black bristles. The postvertex, the vertex proper, the whole of the front, except a medial, black line and the whole of the face is densely, silvery pollinose. The covering of the face is much finer than the usual pubescence and much denser. The ocular margins are accentuated. Sides of front with 3 tiny, black, bristly hairs. The large, silvery patch behind the vertex is conspicuously separated from the remaining silvery pollen of the occiput by a broad, dorsal, quadrate, black area, covered with dark brown pollen. Extreme base of third segment and apex of second light brown. Third antennal segment with incision and light, colored spine dorsally near the middle. Apex of this segment attenuate. Medial surface with a long scar. Upper face on each side with a vertical row of 4 short, fine, white hairs. Mystax composed of a vertical row on each side of 5 long, black, medium, stout, attenuate bristles, 2 of which are on the sides of the epistoma. Between these rows below are 4 much shorter, bristly hairs. Proboscis black with brownish tip and a brown spot at the top near the base. It is very little swollen below near the base, its pile brownish yellow but there are some long, brownish black hairs in a single row behind the proboscis. Palpus slender, elongate, black with a few slender, blackish hairs.

Thorax: The thorax is black, the mesonotum has orange brown, appressed, dense pile, slender black bristles laterally, 1 on the notopleuron, 1 supraalar, 2 on the shining, translucent, brownish orange postcallus. Scutellum polished black with the prescutellar band of reddish brown pollen, some of the same immediately over the wing and notopleuron. Scutellar margin with 4 remarkably stout, reddish, attenuate, long bristles. Meta-

notal callosity with a large patch of bristly pile. Posterior part of the humerus and a spot behind it, the propleuron and a wide, vertical middle band over the pleuron as well as the hypopleuron, the metapleuron with conspicuous, dense, silvery pollen. Elsewhere it is less conspicuous because much thinner. Mesopleuron posteriorly with a conspicuous, long, reddish bristle, pronotum with only fine, stiff, short hairs. Metapleuron with a double, vertical row of moderately stout, long, yellowish white bristles and some similar pile.

Legs: The legs are polished, dark sepia brown through most of the middle portion of all of the femora, leaving bases and apices obscurely yellowish brown. Middle and anterior tibia slender and similarly colored, the hind femur is slightly and gradually swollen distally on the upper half. The hind tibia is stout, and pale yellow except at the apex which is obscurely brownish. Pile is very scanty, and pale yellow and fine. There is a scattered fringe beneath the hind femur ventrally, a longer fringe of 7 elements ventromedially, 3 quite long ventral, slender bristles on the basal half and a row of 7 weaker, bristly hairs ventrolaterally, besides other elements laterally. Hind tibia with 3 very conspicuous, quite long, basally stout, reddish dorso-lateral bristles and 2 others in the middle ventrolaterally besides 4 ventrally and 4 long but much more slender dorsomedially. Ventral surface of middle femur with an anteroventral fringe of 15 long, bristly hairs and almost as many posteroventrally. Middle tibia with striking, very long, reddish bristles, 3 or 4 anterodorsally and the same number posteroventrally. Anterior femur with weaker, ventral hairs, its tibia with 2 long posteroventral, 3 or 4 quite long, ventral, 4 weaker, shorter, posterodorsal bristles and the same number of anterodorsal bristles. Claws slender, sharp, black, red at base. Pulvilli long and slender.

Wings: The wings are pale brownish hyaline, coarsely villose. The first posterior cell is slightly narrowed, the vein closing the fourth posterior cell enters the discal cell slightly before the end of that cell. Anterior crossvein enters the discal cell near the basal fifth. Ambient vein ends with the second posterior cell.

Abdomen: The abdomen is black, shining, with perhaps a very faint purplish luster, the surface densely punctulate except on the sixth tergite. Sides of first tergite with 6 quite stout, long, pale brassy bristles in 1 row. Other tergites with only weak, bristly hairs. The pile is yellowish and appressed, becoming black on the middle of the fifth and sixth tergites. Only 6 tergites visible from above, the seventh quite short, the abdomen is not strongly cupped at the apex.

Type. Male, Rio de Janeiro, District Federal, BRAZIL, October 1937. Servicofevre Amarela. In the collection of Departamento de Zoologia, Secretaria da Agricultura, São Paulo, Brazil. Named for Sr. Messias Carrera.

Diogmites unicolor, new species

A small species related to *Diogmites pritchardi*. The face is deep golden pollinose, the wings are uniformly dark, reddish, sepia brown. Length 16 mm.

Female. Head: The head is reddish brown. Face and the lower part of the front and the occiput densely, deep golden yellow pollinose. On the upper front and vertex the pollen is slightly darker. Sides of front with 4 minute, black, bristly hairs near the vertex and inside each upper eye corner 3 others. Ocellarium with 1 black and 1 reddish bristle, slender and extended forward and behind the ocellus a pair of minute, black bristles. Bristles of occiput begin at the bottom of the head, are light yellow in color, changing to stouter and more reddish elements above. On each side of the post vertex there are 2 stout, reddish bristles. Proboscis brownish black over the middle, reddish narrowly at the apex and on the basal half of the ventral portion. Palpus reddish brown with similarly colored bristles, including 1 black, dorsal bristle. Antenna reddish brown with black setae, the third segment very little longer than the first 2 segments combined.

Thorax: The thorax is brownish red, the pleuron is covered with golden yellow pollen, the metapleuron with fine, moderately long, slender, reddish bristles and a few additional hairs. Mesonotum opaque with brownish to reddish yellow pollen. There is a medial, dark red brown stripe slightly narrowing posteriorly,

which encloses a similar stripe of yellow pollen, the 2 halves of which change as the light changes. Mesonotum with scattered, short, stout, sharp setae. Humerus with 1 black or 1 red, short bristle. Remaining bristles stout and black. There are 2 notopleural bristles, 1 midnotopleural, 2 supraalar, 2 on the postcallus and 1 pair on the scutellum. There is only a single dorsocentral bristle a short distance in front of the scutellum. Pronotal bristles composed of 5 pairs of reddish elements, the middle ones more stout. Halteres reddish.

Legs: The legs are entirely light brownish red on the femora, brownish yellow on the tibia and first 2 tarsal segments, the remaining tarsal segments brownish red. Pile fine, minute, sharp and appressed and black, except for some fine, golden hairs along the posterior surface of the anterior and middle femora and the medial surface of the hind femur. Bristles black, none on hind femur, except a minute element laterally at the basal fourth and on middle femur a small bristle ventral at base, 1 laterally at basal third, 1 apically behind. On anterior femur only the lateral and posterior bristles present. On posterior tibia a dorsal pair at the base, a dorsolateral element before the middle, another at the outer fifth, matched by a dorsomedial bristle. Also there is a dorsomedial bristle beyond the middle and 3 ventrolateral bristles. Middle tibia with 2 short, basal anterodorsal and 2 much longer anterodorsal beyond. Also there are 4 short, posterodorsal, 2 small posteroventral, 1 small and 1 large ventral bristle. Bristles of anterior femur rather similar to the middle pair. Apex with protuberance and black, comparatively straight spine. Basitarsus with black denticles. Claws black, red at the extreme base. All pulvilli long.

Wings: The wings are uniformly tinged with dark reddish sepia; anal cell closed in the margin.

Abdomen: The abdomen is uniformly light reddish brown, the pile chiefly short, golden reddish and appressed and scanty even on the side margins. There are a few black, appressed setae on the posterior margins of all of the tergites. On the last 3 tergites these setae become nearly erect, a little more stout and constitute almost the whole pile of these tergites to the exclusion of yellow setae. Spines of acanthophorites red and

long. Rolled over lateral margins of the tergites are pale yellow pollinose in an oblique light. Dorsal portion of tergites more reddish golden pollinose in an oblique light.

Type. Female, San Pedro River, St. David, ARIZONA, August 3, 1954, collected by F. M. Hull. In the collection of the author.

Synonymic Note on Ants of the Genus *Paracryptocerus* Emery (Hymenoptera: Formicidae)

By WALTER W. KEMPF, O.F.M., São Paulo, Brazil

Frederick Smith, in 1867, described four new species of *Cryptocerus* (now: *Paracryptocerus*) from specimens in the collection of W. Wilson Saunders. Through the kindness of Mr. Ernest Taylor of the Hope Department of Entomology, Oxford University, I received on loan the types of the aforesaid species and was thus enabled to establish two cases of new synonymy and to confirm another case already proposed by Emery (1922, Gen. Ins. fasc. 174, p. 311).

Paracryptocerus conspersus (F. Smith)

1867. *Cryptocerus conspersus* F. Smith, Trans. Ent. Soc. London (3) 5: 523.

1894. *Cryptocerus targionii* Emery, Bull. Soc. Ent. Ital. 26: 205. New Synonymy.

1894. *Cryptocerus denticulatus* Emery, Bull. Soc. Ent. Ital. 26: 206.

1911. *Cryptocerus denticulatus* var. *variegata* Forel, Sitz.-ber. Bayer. Akad. Wiss., p. 262.

The holotype (unique) of *conspersus*, a worker from the Amazon, has all the distinguishing features of *denticulatus* which, as shown in a study to be published elsewhere, is nothing but the worker of *targionii*, based on a soldier. There are, however, a few trivial differences which deserve mentioning.